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The test of a text-book is the reaction of this class. Apparently Dr. Earp has produced a volume that will stand the test. It is to be hoped that many groups will make use of it.

There is a good index and a bibliography. When another man prepares a bibliography one is usually surprised at certain omissions and certain inclusions. Here I would only mention that to me it seems strange that *THE ANNALS* is not mentioned among the periodicals.

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Ellis, H. *The Problem of Race-Regeneration.* Pp. 67. **Saleeby, C. W.** *The Method of Race-Regeneration.* Pp. 64. **Newsholme, A.** *The Declining Birth-Rate.* Pp. 60. Price, 50 cents each. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1911.

The subject of race control—eugenics—has been agitated in England since Galton wrote his "Hereditary Genius," but the active propaganda for negative and positive eugenics arose with the present generation. The leaders in this eugenic propaganda movement are represented in the series of tracts which are announced under the general title "New Tracts for the Times."

The three tracts under review are essentially similar in viewpoint, yet so skilfully edited that they do not conflict in any sense. The general problem of race regeneration is stated by Havelock Ellis in terms of heredity and of environment. After analyzing the numerous nineteenth century attempts to improve life through regenerations of the environment, Dr. Ellis writes a chapter headed *The Problems of To-day*. These he considers, first Sanitation, second Factory Legislation, third Child Education in its broadest sense, fourth a guarantee of sound parenthood. "The Next Step in Social Reform," as might readily be imagined from the above outline, is, therefore, the education of the public in the problem of eugenics. Thus Dr. Ellis has thrown all of his emphasis away from the problem of income to the problem of increasing the standard of individual efficiency. Although the problem of income does not enter into the discussion which he has outlined, he should certainly have given it a passing mention in connection with his analysis of present day problems.

Dr. Saleeby's well known advocacy of a militant form of eugenics lends special interest to his discussion of the method of race regeneration. Three things, he maintains, are essential: First, we must believe that race regeneration is possible; second, we must believe in science; and third, in the nobleness of the cause of race improvement. Starting with this propagandic attitude, the author classes eugenics as primary and secondary. The primary problems deal with "Nature" or "Heredity;" the secondary problems with "Nurture" or "Environment." "Natural Eugenics need not be discussed here," writes the author, "because its various aspects are in constant discussion everywhere" (p. 6). Therefore, he confines himself to an analysis of the positive and negative methods of eugenics. Those who are familiar with Dr. Saleeby's "Parenthood and Race Culture" will find little additional material in the present volume.

"The Declining Birth Rate" is a compilation of birth-rate statistics together with a brief analysis of the causes and effects of the present high birth-rate in

low status families, and low birth-rate in high status families. Unfortunately, no adequate references are made to source material, an omission which seriously impairs the value of any statistical work.

There is a danger ever present in social discussions that the individual member of the community will be overlooked or entirely forgotten. Enthusiasm for the group may easily convert the eugenic program into a science as dismal as classical political economy, and it behooves the editor and the authors who are preparing subsequent volumes in this series to remember that society still consists of people.

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Ferriman, Z. D. *Turkey and the Turks.* Pp. ix, 334. Price, \$3.00. New York: James Pott & Co., 1911.

No country of Europe is less understood or so much misunderstood as Turkey. The author seeks to remove some of our misapprehensions. Turkey as a government full of decay and corruption is not discussed, but a picture is given of the varied national life and a charming description of the Turkish family.

Many nationalities help to make up what Westerners call the nation, in fact there are so many racial and religious elements that Turkey must be considered as a mosaic of hundreds of nationalities often as widely separated in history and customs as the English and Russians. Still there are common possessions which are plainly Turkish in the broader sense. The greater portion of three hundred pages is taken up with a detailed description of the family life. We have inherited a tradition that the Turkish family is polygamous, that the wife is considered soulless, that the moral standards are low and the husbands are tyrants. This is all far from the fact the author assures us. Polygamy though legal is unusual and not only because of its expense, since each wife must be provided a separate establishment, but because it is unfashionable. The average family is one in which the wife enjoys quite as favorable a position as in western countries, the legal control of a wife over her property is greater than it was until recently in England and in general the family relations *de facto* are quite as peaceful as in Christian countries. Yet custom makes for a contrary appearance. Marriages are still made not by the preference of the parties but by the choice of their respective families and the male acquaintances of the wife are still confined to her immediate family. The seclusion of the Turkish home is still undisturbed—least of all by any wish of its women members.

The ceremonies of funerals and church ritual are described in detail. Domestic service and the management of the household, cooking, dress and entertainment receive due attention. Domestic slavery in its historical phases and its present decline is described. Nominally the institution no longer exists, but the abolition of the slave dealers' marts has not in fact brought the abolition of slave dealers. What slavery does exist is of a mild sort—resting often on the wish of the enslaved.

One of the most interesting chapters deals with the Turk in his relation to his faith. Mohammedanism is a man's religion—the only one of the great